FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1849. [NO. 1673.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL, Principals.
Miss KOLLOCK, Teacher of French, Drawing, and Painting.
Mr. KERN, Teacher of Music on Piano & Guitar.

THE Summer Session will commence on Monday the 2d of July. Terms made known on application to the Principal. As the number of Boarders is limited, and we have only two or three vacancies, those who wish a situation in our family should make early application.
June 8, 1849. 72-3w

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

FISH! FISH!

JUST received 10 quarter barrels extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel. E. FULLER.
June 18, 1849. 72-tf

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime daily expected for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
June 18, 1849. 72-3w

$200 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs, mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.
A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.
Clinton, June 16, 1849. 72-2m

THE BUFFALO SPRINGS.

THE recent appearance of *Asiatic Cholera* in the principal cities and several of the interior towns in the State of Virginia, together with the general prevalence of the *Cholera Diarrhœa* throughout the country, induces the belief that its ravages will be much more widely extended than in the memorable visitation of 1832. Under the influence of these appalling apprehensions, it is perfectly natural for every individual to look around him for some place of safety during the sojourn of this fearful visiter. The all-absorbing question presents itself to every one: What shall I do, or where shall I go to escape this terrible scourge?

Among the few places of comparative security, I beg leave to call the attention of the public, and particularly of those residing in the Cholera districts, to the **Buffalo Mineral Spring**, situated in the upper end of Mecklenburg County, Va., two miles South of Dan River, and seven West of the town of Clarksville. The *tonic* powers of this water, so potent in imparting tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and its *diuretic* qualities, so efficient in purifying and cleansing the blood, can hardly fail to brace up and fortify the system against the insidious approaches of this pestiferus malady. We are told that whatever gives tone and energy to the *stomach*, *bowels* and *skin*, and brings into play and harmonious action, the innumerable sympathies pertaining to these organs, are the best preventives to Cholera. Such is believed to be the effect of the Buffalo Water. It is especially worthy of remark in this regard, that in almost every country and region visited by this epidemic, its appearance is preceded by some derangement of the stomach and bowels; or what are called *premonitory symptoms*, engendered, it is supposed, by some pestilential poison, diffused in the general atmosphere. It is to prevent the coming on of these precursory symptoms, as likewise to hold them in check when they exist, that the Buffalo Water is recommended. While it imparts tone to the *stomach* and increases the appetite, it stimulates the *liver* to a healthy secretion of bile, and that fatal current of fluids, drawn, it may be, to the bowels by the collocation there of the Cholera poison, is turned in a different and less dangerous direction, to be finally diminished and thrown off by the venal organs. This view of the operation of the Water is not a mere hypothesis, patched up for the occasion, but a matured opinion, based on long experience and observation in its use, in the ordinary bowel complaints of the country. It is certainly not the least familiar of the laws governing the animal machine, that whatever increases the secretory action of the kidneys, lessens the quantity and the quality of the fluids thrown on the bowels.

Apart from the value of this Spring as a *prophylactic* in warding off the Cholera, it is located in an elevated and healthy section of country, where that fearful disease has never yet made its appearance. The proprietor has made arrangements for the comfortable reception of three hundred visiters. Those who may think proper to seek this pleasant Summer retreat, remote from the usual haunts of Cholera, will find good appetites, good mutton and good society. Added to these solid comforts, the young and the gay will meet with all those light amusements and recreations common to other watering places in the old Dominion.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.
Mecklenburg County, June 7, 1849. 72-5w

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

UNION HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS extensive Establishment has been greatly improved, by additions, by painting, &c., and is now open for the reception of company, under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors, Mrs. WASHINGTON PUTNAM and HENRY H. HATHORN. Among the improvements is a new Parlor, 40 by 36 feet, and 15 feet high, making in all a Parlor 90 feet long and 36 feet wide.
June 1849. 72-3w

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 16, 1849. 72tf

COTTON.

40 BAGS *Prime* COTTON, on consignment, at 90 days.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 16, 1849. 72tf

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker,
NEW YORK.

A. B. STITH tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

The sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs and Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

He flatters himself as a purchaser of Goods for the Southern trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconvenience and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in price, and style, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to the Southern Merchant in having a competent agent, whose interest will be to avail himself of every opportunity for his benefit, and who can, through him, keep up his stock, by getting goods as his business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in a heavy stock for the season, and the inconvenience of a large amount of bills falling due at one time. He can also get his goods frequently, and newer and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants and other persons disposed to employ him, will please forward with their orders their references or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be 2½ per cent. He will be in New York by the 1st of August, and the next season until 1st of December, and again on the 1st of February, 1850.—Address before the first of August to A. B. Stith, at Raleigh, and after that time at New York.

REFER TO

His Ex. Charles Manly,	Raleigh.
Wm. Hill, Esq. Sec'y of State,	do.
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State,	do.
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres. Mu. In. Co.	do.
Matthew Shaw, Esq.	do.
B. F. Moore, Attor. Gen. N. C.	do.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Halifax, N. C.	
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.	
Raleigh, June 11, 1849.	72-tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

GOOD NEWS!
THE CELEBRATED
ROBERT MORRISON COTTON GINS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now having put up, and is offering for sale, at his shop in this town, a large number of Cotton Gins, made by, and under the immediate superintendence of Robert Morrison, the superior excellence of whose work is too well known to require particular commendation. These Gins are of the best construction, out of the very best materials, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser—otherwise no pay will be demanded. All the late improvements in Gin-making have been added to them, while a considerable reduction has been made in their price, so as to suit the hardness of the times. Repairing promptly done, and at reduced prices.
JOHN D. SMITH.
Wadesborough, June 4, 1849. 71-tf

North Carolina
STATE LOAN.

BY AN ACT, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," it is provided that, to enable the State to pay her subscription to the Stock of said Company, the Treasurer of the State shall, from time to time, issue Bonds or Certificates of Debt, under the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and guaranteed by a pledge of the faith of the State, in sums not less than Five Hundred Dollars, payable in currency of the United States or Great Britain, with interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., payable semi-annually; the principal of which Bonds shall be redeemable at the end of twenty years from the time they shall be issued.

And it is furthermore declared by said Act, that whenever it shall be necessary to issue said Bonds or Certificates of Debt, the Treasurer shall advertise in one or more Newspapers, and invite sealed proposals for said Loan, and to accept those terms which shall be most advantageous to the State.

Now, therefore,
Public Notice is hereby given,

That I am prepared to negotiate a Loan, to the amount of **FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS**, in pursuance of the terms and provisions of said Act. The Proposals to be addressed to me, at this Office, on or before the 10th day of July next.
C. L. HINTON,
Public Treasurer of N. C.
Office of Public Treasurer, Raleigh, May 29, 1849. 70-4w

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on the 12th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Engineer, and finally locating the Road.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, President.
June 11, 1849. 71-tm

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
June 11, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at June Term, 1849, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Robert W. King, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate of said Robert W. King, are notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
ELIZA W. KING.
Fayetteville, June 11, 1849. 71-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at June Term, 1849, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administratrix, with the Will annexed, of Isabella King. All persons having claims against the Estate of said Isabella, are required to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
ELIZA W. KING.
Fayetteville, June 11, 1849. 71-3w

CARTHAGE
MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in July next, under the superintendence of the Subscriber. Rates of Tuition per Session of five months are $8, $10, $12 50, according to the progress of the Student. Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.
A. C. McNEILL.
Carthage, June 7, 1849. 71-3w

House and Lot on Haymount
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of July next, the HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, at the South-east corner of the Arsenal lot, situate immediately on the Turnpike road, where James S. Campbell formerly resided.

Terms of Sale:—One third Cash or negotiable paper, and six months for the residue.
HENRY CAMPBELL.
ANN MARIA DECKER.
June 11, 1849. 71-ts

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.
F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.
MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER **MILLINERY**, to which she invites the attention of the public.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of
Spring & Summer Clothing,
CONSISTING OF
Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;
To which they invite public attention.
—ALSO—
20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

NEW BOOKS.

DUTIES of Attorneys, by Samuel Warren; Hannah More's complete Works; Roland Cashel, by Lever; Vanity Fair; The Prince, by Cockton; Liddell's & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge; Manning's Sermons; Mills' System of Logic; Meigs's Treatise on Obstetrics; Mitchell on Fevers; Letter and Note Envelopes, &c., &c., just received.
E. J. HALE.

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.
B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.
HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger*, *Lemon*, *Strawberry*, and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water*.
Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
May 20, 1849. 68tf

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Barton's Treatise on Fevers.
Barrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
E. J. HALE.

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.
Yours, SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Joe. Shone & Co.) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.
JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.
Yours with respect,
JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

[Signed]
Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.
JAMES BAKER.
June 11, 1849. 71-tf

ROUGH RICE.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 4, 1849. 70-tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to
B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper } at $1 50 pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1848.

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf
Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

POETRY.

THE FLOWERS.

BY MRS. E. C. KINNEY.

Where'er earth's soil is by the feet
Of unseen angels trod,
The joyous flowers spring up to greet,
These visitants of God.

They on celestial errands move
Earth noiselessly to bless,
Oft stooping down in balmy love,
The flowerets to caress.

And thus their breath its fragrance leaves
Among the woodland blooms,
And breathing sense through flowers receives
Angelical perfumes.

The scarlet or the crimson tips
That flow'ry petals wear,
May be the vermeil from the lips
Of angels painted there.

While spirit-whispers safely lie
Within each chalice hid,
That mutely speak to Sorrow's eye,
And lift its drooping lid.

And ah, that crystal, glistening clear
Upon the tinted leaf,
May be an angel's holy tear,
Dropt there for human grief.

For ever hallowed then, as fair,
Are all the blessed flowers,
That scent with Heaven's ambrosial air
These fading earthly bowers.

Through flowers Love finds fit utterance,
And friendship solace lends;
For he that giveth FLOWERS, perchance
An angel's message sends.

[*Literary World.*

HOUSEHOLD ORDERS.

Rachel, go and comb your hair,
Betsey, stop your laughing there;
Kate, make haste and wash the dishes,
And Susan, mend your father's—pantaloons!
Sammy, run and feed the hogs,
Jim, go out and bring some logs!
I'll whip you, John, you know I will,
If you don't stop a kickin Bill!

Punch and the Colonies.—We copy the following from the last number of Punch:

"COLONIAL PRODUCE.—It is beginning to be pretty well understood that rebellious Colonies are not half so beneficial to England as free and independent customers. If any one were to move for the return of all we have gained by Canada, the answer would be as follows: 'We have gained nothing but trouble, turmoil, disturbance, and row, except perhaps the Canadian Boat Song, and even that commences with the rebellious recommendation, '*Row*, brothers, *row*,' addressed to the world in general.'"

The advantage of having a Trunk.—In reference to the overloading of animals, Sir Charles Napier gives an anecdote of an elephant, which really goes far to justify Pope's epithet of "half-reasoning," as applied to it: "Here I cannot refrain from telling a story of one of the Scinde elephants. He belongs to the baggage corps, and has been attached to a regiment marching up to Mooltan. My letter tells me that Kubader Moll allows them to load him as much as they like, and then, deliberately with his trunk, takes all off again beyond the quantity he thinks fair to put on his back. They dare not put anything on him again."

Be Civil.—When the rich Quaker was asked the secret of his success in life, he answered, "Civility, friend, civility."—Some people are uncivil, sour, sullen, morose, crabbed, crusty, haughty, really clownish and impudent. Run for your life! "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit! There is more hope of a fool than of him."

"A full gorged stomach," says the eloquent Jeremy Taylor, "never produced a sprightly mind. When the sun gives the sign to spread the tables, and intemperance brings in the messes, and drunkenness fills the bowls, then the man falls away, and leaves a beast in his room. A full meal is like Sisera's banquet, at the end of which there is a nail struck into the head."

AN INDIAN MARRIAGE.

From "Dahcotah, or Life and Legends of the Sioux," by Mrs. Eastman.

"There are two kinds of marriages among the Dahcotahs—buying a wife and stealing one. The latter answers to our runaway matches, and in some respects the former is the ditto of one conducted as it ought to be among ourselves. So after all, I suppose, Indian marriages are much like white people's.

"But among the Dahcotahs it is an understood thing that, when the young people run away, they are to be forgiven at any time they choose to return, if it should be the next day or six months afterwards. This saves a world of trouble. It prevents the necessity of the father looking daggers at the son-in-law, and then loving him violently; the mother is spared the trial of telling her daughter that she forgives her, though she has broken her heart; and, what is still better, there is not the slightest occasion whatever for the bride to say she is wretched, for having done what she certainly would do over again to-morrow, were it undone.

"So that it is easy to understand why the Dahcotahs have the advantage of us in runaway matches, or, as *they* say, in 'stealing a wife;' for it is the same thing, only more honestly stated.

"When a young man is unable to purchase the girl he loves best, or if her parents are unwilling she should marry him, if he have gained the heart of the maiden he is safe. They appoint a time and place to meet; take whatever will be necessary for their journey; that is, the man takes his gun and powder and shot, and the girl her knife and wooden bowl to eat and drink out of; and these she intends to hide in her blanket. Sometimes they merely go to the next village, to return the next day. But if they fancy a bridal tour, away they go several hundred miles, with the grass for their pillow, the canopy of heaven for their curtains, and the bright stars to light and watch over them. When they return home, the bride goes at once to chopping wood and the groom to smoking, without the least form or parade.

"Sometimes a young girl dare not run away; for she has a miserly father or mother who may not like her lover because he had not enough to give them for her; and she knows they will persecute her and perhaps shoot her husband. But this does not happen often. Just as, once in a hundred years in a Christian land, if a girl will run away with a young man, her parents run after her, and, in spite of religion and common sense, bring her back, have her divorced, and then in either case, the parties must, as a matter of course, be very miserable.

"But the marriage that we are about to witness, is a 'marriage in high life' among the Dahcotahs, and the bride is regularly bought, as often occurs with us.

"'Walking Wind' is not pretty; even the Dahcotahs, who are far from being connoisseurs in beauty, do not consider her pretty. She is, however, tall and well made, and her feet and hands (as is always the case with the Dahcotah women) are small. She has a quantity of jet-black hair, that she braids with a great deal of care. Her eyes are very black, but small, and her dark complexion is relieved by more red than is usually seen in the cheeks of the daughters of her race. Her teeth are very fine, as everybody knows—for she is always laughing, and her laugh is perfect music.

"Then Walking Wind is, generally speaking, so good tempered. She was never known to be very angry but once, when Harpstenah told her she was in love with 'The War Club;' she threw the girl down and tore half the hair out of her head. What made it seem very strange was, that she was over head and ears in love with 'The War Club' at that very time; but she did not choose anybody should know it.

"War Club was a flirt—yes, a male coquette—and he had broken the hearts of half the girls in the band. Besides being a flirt, he was a fop. He would plait his hair and put vermilion on his cheeks; and, after seeing that his leggins were properly arranged, he would put the war eagle feathers in his head, and, folding his blanket round him, would walk about the village, or attitudinize with all the airs of a Broadway dandy. War Club was a great warrior, too, for on his blanket was marked the Red Hand, which showed he had killed his worst enemy—for it was his father's enemy, and he had hung the scalp up at his father's grave. Besides, he was a great hunter, which most of the Dahcotahs are.

"No one, then, could for a moment doubt the pretensions of War Club, or that all the girls of the village should fall in love with him; and he, like a downright flirt, was naturally very cold and cruel to the poor creatures who loved him so much.

"Walking Wind, besides possessing many other accomplishments, such as tanning deerskin, making moccasins, etc., was a capital shot. On one occasion, when the young warriors were shooting at a mark, Walking Wind was pronounced the best shot among them, and the War Club was quite subdued. He could bear everything else; but when Walking Wind beat him shooting—why, the point was settled; he must fall in love with her, and, as a natural consequence, marry her.

"Walking Wind was not so easily won. She had been tormented so long herself, that she was in duty bound to pay back in the same coin. It was a Duncan Gray affair—only reversed. At last she yielded; her lover gave her so many trinkets. True, they were brass and tin; but Dahcotah maidens cannot sigh for pearls and diamonds, for they never even heard of them; and the philosophy of the thing is just the same, since everybody is outdone by somebody. Besides, her lover played the flute all night long near her father's wigwam, and, not to speak of the pity that she felt for him, Walking Wind was confident she never could sleep until that flute stopped playing, which she knew would be as soon as they were married. For all the world knows that no husband, either white or copper-colored, ever troubles himself to pay any attention of that sort to his wife, however devotedly romantic he may have been before marriage.

"Sometimes the Dahcotah lover buys his wife without her consent; but the War Club was more honorable than that; he loved Walking Wind, and he wanted her to love him.

"When all was settled between the young people, War Club told his parents that he wanted to marry. The old people were glad to hear it, for they like their ancient and honorable names and houses to be kept up, just as well as lords and dukes do; so they collected everything they owned for the purpose of buying Walking Wind. Guns and blankets, powder and shot, knives and trinkets, were in requisition instead of title-deeds and settlements. So, when all was ready, War Club put the presents on a horse, and carried them to the door of Walking Wind's wigwam.

"He does not ask for the girl, however, as this would not be Dahcotah etiquette. He lays the presents on the ground, and has a consultation, or, as the Indians say, a 'talk' with the parents, concluding by asking them to give him Walking Wind for his wife.

"And, what is worthy to be noticed here is, that, after having gone to so much trouble to ask a question, he never, for a moment, waits for an answer, but turns round, horse and all, and goes back to his wigwam.

"The parents then consult for a day or two, although they, from the first moment, have made up their minds as to what they are going to do. In due time the presents are taken into the wigwam, which signifies to the lover that he is a happy man. And on the next day Walking Wind is to be a bride.

* * * * * * *

"Early in the morning, Walking Wind commenced her toilet—and it was no light task to deck the Indian bride in all her finery.

"Her moccasins were worked with porcupine, and fitted closely her small feet; the leggins were ornamented with ribbons of all colors; her cloth shawl, shaped like a mantilla, was worked with rows of bright ribbons, and the sewing did honor to her own skill in needlework. Her breast was covered with brooches, and a quantity of beads hung round her neck. Heavy earrings are in her ears—and on her head is a diadem of war eagle's feathers. She has a bright spot of vermilion on each cheek, and—behold an Indian bride!

"When she is ready, as many presents as were given for her are collected and put on a horse; and the bride, accompanied by three or four of her relations, takes the road to the wigwam of the bridegroom.

"When they arrive within a hundred yards of the wigwam, Walking Wind's father calls for the War Club to come out. He does not come, but sends one of his relations to receive the bride. Do not suppose that Walking Wind's father takes offence at the bridegroom's not coming when he is called; for it is as much a part of the ceremony, among the Dahcotahs, for one of the bride's relations to call for the bridegroom, and for the groom to refuse to come, as it is for us to have the ring put upon the third finger of the left hand.

"As soon as the warrior deputed by the husband elect to receive the bride makes his appearance, the Indians raise a shout of applause, and all run towards him as he approaches them, and while they are running and shouting they are firing off their guns too.

"But the ceremony is not over yet.—Walking Wind, in order to complete the ceremonies, to be a wife, must jump upon the back of her husband's relative, and be thus carried into the wigwam of which she is to be the mistress.

"What a situation for a bride! Walking Wind seriously thinks of rebelling; she hesitates—while the man stands ready to start for the wigwam so soon as the luggage is on. The bride draws back and pouts a little, when some of her friends undertake to reason with her; and she, as if to avoid them, springs upon the back of the Dahcotah, who carries her into the wigwam.

But where on earth is the bridegroom? Seated on the ground in the teepee, looking as placid and unconcerned as if nothing was going on. Of course he rises to receive his bride? Not he; but Walking Wind is on her feet again, and she takes her seat, without any invitation, by the side of him who is literally to be her lord and master—and they are man and wife. As much so, as if there were a priest and a ring, pearls and bride-cake. For the Dahcotah reverses the ceremony of marriage, and he thinks with solemn awe of the burial rites of his nation, as we do.—These rites have been preserved from generation to generation, told from father to son, and they will be handed down until the Dahcotahs are no more, or until religion and education take the place of superstition and ignorance—until God, our God, is known and worshipped among a people who as yet have hardly heard His name."

Poisoned by Root Beer.—In Blairsville (Pa.) an alarming sickness prevailed last month, said to have been caused by drinking beer in which the root of the wild parsnip had been boiled by accident.—Five persons had died, and some sixteen or eighteen were still suffering severely from its effects, on the 30th ultimo. A Mr. Ginter, who prepared the beer, was one of the first victims, and one of his sons also died. The rest of the family were dangerously ill.

Those who join the Democratic standard will not be questioned as to their former positions.—*Washington Union.*

This is the usual form of notifications to thieves and burglars. Whoever will return said property shall receive a handsome reward, and no questions asked.
Lou. Jour.

From the Raleigh Star.

GLORIOUS NEWS—THE CENTRAL ROAD WILL BE BUILT.

We publish from the Watchman, in this paper, the first day's proceedings of the Salisbury Convention; from which it will be seen there were 210 delegates present, selected from the most intelligent, wealthy, patriotic and public spirited citizens of the State; and we learn from private advices that a plan was adopted which will *ensure the construction of the North Carolina Central* Rail Road. The day broke in the good old State when the Legislature passed the charter—the sun is now risen, and the cloud and darkness that hung over our destiny have been dispelled. We understand the Convention provided for prompt, energetic and efficient action.—Committees are to be appointed, in every captain's district, in all the counties immediately interested, a general Agent is to be appointed, books are to be opened and kept open thirty days, and, if the one million of individual stock is not subscribed, the members of the *Convention stand nobly pledged to make up the deficiency.* We learn our venerable townsman Wm. Boylan, Esq. made a powerful, animating and effective speech on the occasion, and with an enlarged patriotism and liberality worthy of all praise, subscribed *twenty thousand dollars* to the enterprise, which he nobly declared he would do if he never expected to realize a cent from the investment. Such a delegate was a worthy representative of the Metropolis, and deserves the highest honors and warmest thanks not only of this community, but of the whole State.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

We have the gratification of announcing to the public the assembling in this Town, on this day, of one of the most interesting, imposing and important conventions, that, perhaps, ever assembled in the State of North Carolina. Delegates were arriving from a distance, as early as Tuesday; and they continued to arrive up to the hour appointed for the meeting of Convention, which was 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th inst. At that hour the numerous delegates from the various sections of country interested in this great enterprise convened in the Lutheran Church.

When on motion of Hon. D. F. Caldwell, the meeting was temporarily organized by calling Jno. D. Hawkins, of Franklin, to the chair. And on motion of H. C. Jones, J. Clarke, and J. J. Bruner, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Governor Morehead,

Resolved, That Hammond Whitney, Esq., and Dr. E. C. Roberson, delegates from Norfolk Va., be invited to participate in the deliberations and action of the Convention.

Then, on motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., the following persons were appointed a Committee to report officers for this Convention: John B. Lord, Rufus Barringer, C. L. Hinton, James W. Osborne, John W. Ellis.

During the absence of the Committee the delegates from the various counties were reported to the Secretaries, and listed, as follows:

Craven—Edward R Stanly, Calvin B Dibble, John N Washington.

Johnston—John McLeod.

Wake—William Boylan, Charles L Hinton, George W Mordecai.

Wayne—James Griswold.

Iredell—R J McDowell, P B Chambers, David Ramsey, J Dusenberry.

Chatham—Doct. McClenahan, Albert Torrence.

Alamance—David L Ray, Samuel Holt.

Orange—D L Swain Ex-Gov, W A Graham Ex-Gov, John N Kirkland.

Montgomery—Samuel H Christian, Doct. J M Worth.

New Hanover—Alexander McRae, F J Hill, Eli W Hall, J C Worth.

Wilkes—L B Carmichael, C A Parker, R F Hackett, J B Gordon.

Guilford—John M Morehead, R Mendenhall, S G Coffin, Jesse Shelly, N Mendenhall, James Sloan, D F Caldwell, Samuel Dillon, J W Fields, Ludon Swaim, Edward W Ogburn, J Shelton, William Gott, R W Horton, Abel Gardner, John A Gilmer.

Randolph—J M A Drake, M W Leach, R H Russ, Jonathan Worth, Alexander S Horney, Thomas Rice, J M Brandon.

Cabarrus—K P Harris, Wm C Means, R Barringer, L S Bingham, Victor Barringer, E R Gibson, Caleb Phifer, John M Long, Jacob Winecoff, J B Coleman, George S Houston, E R Harris, Jacob Strewalt, W S Harris, Daniel Coleman, W F Taylor, Martin Bost, C N White, M M Orr, Henry Backwelder, George Barnhardt.

Davidson—Thales McDonald, C L Payne, J L Clemmons, H Adams, H R Dusenberry, W R Holt, John W Thomas, Charles Mock, P K Rounsaville, R A King, Wilson McRary, M Pinkston, J M Leach, V Hoover, H March, Addison March, Spruce McRary, W S Ellis, George M Smith, A Wiseman, J Sowers, V Sowers, John Hedrick, C F Lowe, Franklin Smith, A Hedrick, Grandison Roberts, B L Beal, Jesse Rankin.

Mecklenburg—J W Osborne, A W Steele, S W Davis.

Davie—John A Lillington, Lemuel Bingham, Rowland Crump, John Foard, B Bailey, W B March, Hubbard Foard, J C Foard, Jos Hall, A Hall, T M Young, Stephen Douthet.

Franklin—John D Hawkins, Calvin H Wiley.

Caldwell—A C Williamson, W B Lenoir, R B Bogle.

Alexander—A M Bogle.

Rowan—C S Brown, D R Bradshaw, J P Wiseman, W Bean, J F Foard, J P Burke, J J Summerell, Dr Whitehead, P Owens, M L Brown, John Barger, R Locke, J H Parker, W Walton, W P Graham, J T Burns, D A Davis, H C Jones, Jacob Correll, S Hall, H L Robards, J Vogler, J C Miller, Ed Austin, M S McKensie, A M Henderson, Dr Sam Kerr, J C McConnaughey, J G Cairnes, N F Hall, J P Todd, John McColloh, J G Fleming, Wm P Burke, A Baker, O G Foard, J G Ramsay, S D Rankin, W M Locke, Jesse P Wiseman, T L Cowan, R E Love, N Boyden, A Long, R Harris, Wm Heathman, Stephen Frontis, J B McNeely, Sam'l Luckey, S Rothrock, T A Kidder, T E Brown, J D Brown, J S Myers, A J Fleming, F N Luckey, F M Henderson, J H Coffman, J W Ellis, J B Lord, S S Trott, W H Smith, C A Beard, B F Fraley, A H Caldwell, J K Graham, A T Powe, A Henderson, J I Shaver, Joel H Jenkins, Wm Cranford, J L Read, Sam'l Reeves, Sam'l Barr, Sol Peeler, J S Johnston, M C Pendleton, W R Wilson, D F Caldwell, C L Torrence, Jas Roseman, J L Rendenman, J Clarke, J J Bruner.

Norfolk, Va.—Hammond Whitney, E C Robinson.

The Committee appointed to report suitable names of persons for the permanent organization of the Convention, now made their report, as follows:

For President,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

Vice Presidents,

Gen. ALEXANDER McRAE,
W. BOYLAN,
Dr. W. R. HOLT,
Col. DANIEL COLEMAN,
Col. JOHN McLEOD,
E. C. ROBINSON.

For Secretaries,

D. A. DAVIS, of Salisbury,
JOHN N. WASHINGTON, of Craven,
ALBERT TORRENCE, of Chatham.

This report was adopted unanimously, and the above named gentlemen conducted to their seats. On ascending to the platform, Gov. Morehead addressed the Convention in a most able and patriotic strain—pointing out the vast importance of the subject about to be considered, and of the great results which were depending upon the action of this Convention. He closed amidst the cheers of his audience.

Resolved, On motion of H. C. Jones, that the President of this convention appoint a committee of 25, to consider and report upon the general measures to be acted upon by this body.

In compliance with this resolution, the President announced the following persons as that Committee:

Gen Alexander McRae, W Boylan, W R Holt, D Coleman, Jno McLeod, J W Ellis, Gov Swain, Gov Graham, James W Osborne, Geo W Mordecai, David F Caldwell, H C Jones, Rufus Barringer, James Griswold, John W Thomas, Jno W Hawkins, Maj C L Hinton, F J Hill, Dr Lamuel Holt, J B Lord, E R Stanly, Dr McClenahan, Jonathan Worth, R J McDowell, J R Gordon, John A Gilmer, William C Means, H Whitney, L R Carmichael.

On motion of Gov. Swain, the President of the Convention was added to this Committee.

The various resolutions that had been submitted to the Convention, looking to the best and most available means of success in the great enterprise, so completely engrossing the attention of the members, were now referred to the Committee, with instructions to report thereon.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet again when the committee should be ready to report.

Immediately thereafter, the committee was organised by the appointment of Hon. John W. Ellis, Chairman; Mr. Gilmer rose and addressed the committee at some length, on the subject embraced in a resolution offered by himself in convention, and now a proper subject for the consideration of the committee, to wit: The raising of a sum of money by the delegates of the Convention, for the purpose of a survey of the route of the road and the payment of a competent agent, whose duty it should be to go out and solicit subscriptions of stock.

He was followed by ex-Gov. Morehead, who thought the plan, so far as it related to the survey of the route, was not the best that could be adopted. He took the ground that the survey would be premature, and that the route which might be selected, would probably be rejected by the company organized under the charter, when that company should be formed. And that the survey now, would be lost labor and lost money. He was followed by Gov. Graham of Orange who also dissented to the plan of Mr. Gilmer, and submitted his own views on the various questions involving the success of the project, in a most clear and able speech. He took the same ground as that of Gov. Morehead, in relation to the survey proposed by Mr. Gilmer's resolution. The committee was then addressed by Gov. Swain, who spoke at considerable length, detailing a plan for proceeding which was received with considerable attention. We are not prepared at this moment to state the positions of Gov. Swain, and in justice to that gentleman will not attempt it.

After a short recess of the Committee—

On motion of Gov. Morehead, a subcommittee, of five, were appointed to prepare a report, preparatory to reporting to convention. Also, on motion of the same gentleman, another sub-committee of three was appointed, to ascertain from the delegates present what the probable amount of subscriptions in the various sections of country here represented, will be.

Then, on motion, the Committee rose, and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

President Morehead having resumed his seat, announced the readiness of Convention to proceed to business.

Mr. John W. Thomas, of Davidson, Mr. Whitney of Norfolk, Gov. Swain, Hon. N. Boyden, Gen. McRae, President of Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road, Col. John McLeod, of Johnston, and Mr. Dibble, of Craven, were successively called up, and addressed the convention in able and interesting speeches. After which,

Convention adjourned until to-morrow (Friday,) at 8 o'clock.

It will be seen that no definitive action of special interest has yet been had. We regret that we cannot detain the publication of our paper long enough to give a full report of the proceedings. But we rejoice at the prospect which is presented. The very best spirit prevails, and every indication is of the most flattering character. That the Central Rail Road *shall be built*, is the unanimous sentiment; and delegates are as equally as unanimous in their zeal to arrive at the most practicable scheme to ensure the greatest success. We congratulate the State, and especially that portion of it more directly interested in this work, on the brightness of the day just dawning; and would admonish them that now is the day, and now the hour, to put forth strength, and all will be safe.

From letters in the Raleigh Register we extract the following account of the subsequent proceedings of the Convention:—

This (Friday) morning, the business of the Convention was delayed for a short time, for the want of a report from the general Committee; during which time, addresses were delivered by Mr. Rounsaville, Mr. Lillington, and others. The report of the Committee was made through the Chairman, Judge Ellis, who accompanied it with a few explanatory remarks. The Resolutions reported by the Committee, commend in strong terms the action of the late Legislature on the subject of internal Improvements, and particularly its passage of the Charter for the Central Rail Road; they express the opinion that while this charter is defective in some particulars, in the main its provisions are amply sufficient for all practical purposes, and ought to be secured by the people interested; and to that end, the Commissioners appointed for that purpose are requested to open Books at the different places designated, after due advertisement, for the space of thirty days, for subscriptions to the Stock of said Road; and the great mass of our people are most earnestly appealed to, to unite in securing the million of Stock, and thereby save the Charter; all are invoked to subscribe, though the amounts should be as small as single shares. They further appoint an Executive Committee, of three persons, and direct the appointment of such Committees in every Captain's Company, in order thoroughly to arouse our people on this subject; and these sub-committees are requested to keep up a regular correspondence with the Executive Committee, so that the public may know how the work is advancing; and should the Stock not be thus taken, the Executive Committee are authorized to employ a general Agent, to canvass the State and solicit subscriptions for the Road.—Finally, the Resolutions express the opinion, that the requirement of the 36th Section of the Charter, directing the sum of $500,000 to be paid in by individuals before the State subscribes at all, can be as well complied with by the *bona fide* execution of contracts for work and materials to that amount, as by the payment of money; and they recommend to the Directors, who may be hereafter elected, should the Company be organized, the propriety and justness of giving preference, in the letting of contracts, to stockholders, when their terms are equal in all other respects.

In support of these Resolutions, Gov. Graham addressed the Convention at length, in an able and statesman-like style. Mr. Clemmons, of Davidson, was not entirely satisfied with the view the Committee had taken of the 36th Section. He thought a much easier way of complying with that Section would be, for the Company to file in the office of its Treasurer, the bonds or obligations of its stockholders, with approved sureties, to the amount of $500,000, and the State could then be forthwith called upon for its proportionable share of Stock. Mr. Clarke, of Rowan, and Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, seemed to incline to the same opinion. Mr. Osborne here insisted, that, in the midst of so much doubt in the minds of legal and other gentlemen on this perplexing question, it were far better that no opinion at all should be expressed by the Convention. Mr. Gilmer replied, that for this very reason the Convention should at once meet and decide the question. The popular mind should be freed from any doubt on the subject. The Convention took a recess for an hour and a half.

On assembling again, Mr. Mordecai, of Raleigh, (who draughted this Resolution) took the floor, and delivered a clear, concise, able and satisfactory argument in support of the Resolutions as reported. The proposition of the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Clemmons) said Mr. M., *might* answer the desired purpose, as might also other propositions that had been suggested; but none of these are free of doubt; and for himself, he could not conscientiously vote for any of them. While, to his mind, the plan proposed in the Resolutions was not only free from every doubt, but it placed us in a high position before the country, the State authorities and the next Legislature. Good bonds in the hands of the Company might probably be a compliance with the Charter; the money in its vaults surely would be; but much more surely would $500,000 worth of work *actually done* upon the Road, be such a compliance. The whole argument of Mr. M. was so lucid and convincing, that not even a shadow of doubt seemed to hang over the mind of the Convention. All anticipated difficulty and trouble appeared to be at once removed; when Dr. F. J. Hill, of New Hanover, congratulated the Convention on the harmony that was likely to close its proceedings. He could not express any opinion on the question immediately under discussion, but he felt satisfied, from the spirit which seemed to pervade the Convention, that its action would accord with the honor and interests, as well of the State as of the Company (when formed,) and secure the speedy completion of the great work before us. That noble patriot, William Boylan, of Raleigh, now rose and remarked to the Convention, that he was near seventy years of age, that he had commenced life a farm boy, that he had, under a kind Providence, been able to accumulate a handsome estate, that he had heretofore been something of a politician, that he had lived for himself, his family and his friends, but that he now hoped, under the bright prospect before him, to live a while longer to do something for North Carolina! When from home, exclaimed Mr. B., I have wept with shame and sorrow at the deep humiliation of my native State. I can bear it no longer. I am done with National politics. I shall go for no man—be he Whig or Democrat—who does not go for North Carolina. Old and infirm as I am, my hand shall aid in the glorious work before us. The balance of my days shall be spent in the service of my State. And I will try to remember the people, amongst whom I have lived, and realized my abundance!

The eloquent remarks of this good old man, brought tears from every eye, and raised up the sleeping energy of every doubting mind. All opposition to the Resolutions was immediately withdrawn, and they were *unanimously* adopted.

The President, (Gov. Morehead,) George W. Mordecai and Dr. W. R. Holt, were appointed the Executive Committee.

Resolutions responsive to the enthusiastic proceedings of the meetings in Norfolk and Portsmouth, in behalf of the Central Road, were adopted, and Books of subscription directed to be opened in those cities, and also in Petersburg.

Mr. Osborne was now called for, when that gentleman responded in one of his happiest efforts. He alluded in eloquent terms to the high character of the Convention—the public spirit of its members—and mentioned with affectionate admiration the exalted patriotism of such citizens as Mr. Boylan and others. He recurred to the origin of the glorious work in which the whole State is about engaging, as the conception of the mind of that great and good man, the late Dr. Joseph Caldwell, and concluded with a glowing description of the changed scenes we will witness here in North Carolina, on the completion of this magnificent enterprise.

Gov. Swain now rose and offered Resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Convention, which were put to the House by him, and were unanimously adopted. Thereupon, the President delivered to the members an affectionate farewell address, and then adjourned the Convention *sine die*.

The members are all returning to their homes firmly convinced and resolved that the *Road shall be built*.

B.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR: I was a "looker on" at the Rail Road Convention at Salisbury, and it struck me as a matter of deep regret, that on such an occasion, no regular Reporters were procured for the purpose of preserving minutes of the various speeches delivered. I am free to say that I never listened to, in all my life, on any one occasion, an equal number of able, instructive and effective speeches. Without a single exception, they were all marked with ability, with a high sense of integrity, with patriotism and with a deep devotion to the cause for which the Convention had assembled; while the remarks of several speakers abounded with genuine wit and anecdote. But above all they were *instructive*. Could the information imparted to the Convention be impressed upon the public mind, it would not require three weeks to raise the stock to the Road. The remarks of Gen. McRae of Wilmington, left no room to doubt on the subject of such works increasing the value of real estate. He showed from *statistical facts*, that even among the whortleberry bushes and sand hills of the East, this result had taken place. In New Hanover, said he, the increased value of Real Estate, since the Wilmington Road has been built, is $81,155,111! In Edgecomb, the increase is $319,248! The increase in these two counties alone, doubles the cost of the Road!

Then remarked Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, the entire Real Estate of North Carolina, and her *taxable* slaves is $306,000,000. What would be the value of the same property after the expenditure of three small million of dollars in constructing a Railway through the heart of the State, from Charlotte to Goldsboro'? And what, he asked, is three millions of dollars in a work of such vast importance!

All the speeches of Gov. Swain abounded in valuable statistical information. He read a letter from the Hon. Jno. P. King, "the President of the Georgia Rail Road"—in which Mr. K. states that the average cost of the Roads in that State is $16,000 per mile. He states that he has travelled through North Carolina, (having once been a member of Congress, both Representative and Senator,) and from other information in regard to the proposed route of the Central Road, he thinks it is more favorable than the majority of the lines in Georgia, and gives as his opinion, that the Road ought to be built at a cost not much exceeding $10,000 per mile. I hope Governor Swain will publish this letter. In fact, I most sincerely wish that every speech, delivered at this Convention, could be written out and published to the country.

COSMOPOLITE.

Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.—The Norfolk Herald of Friday announces that a poll will be opened on the 25th inst. to ascertain the sense of the qualified voters of that city, on the subject of making a subscription of $200,000 to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, upon condition that the road be connected with the city of Norfolk. The Herald anticipates brilliant results for the city, should the plan be consummated. It says:

"The communication from our city will then be extended to Raleigh, to which it will be but ten hours travel—and rapidly extending, by means of the Central railroad, beyond Raleigh, through an immensely productive portion of North Carolina to Charlotte, and thence South and West to the Gulf and the Mississippi—giving to our magnificent seaport back country enough, in all conscience."

"Depth of sea, off Cape Hatteras, nine, teen thousand, eight hundred feet."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

LETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Some difficulty having arisen, and the opinion of the Attorney General having been frequently solicited, as to the matters involved in the following Communication, he has taken this opportunity, through publication of a letter to the Clerk of Union County Court, to make generally known his opinion on the premises.

RALEIGH, June 15, 1849.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 9th inst. You desire to know the opinion of the Attorney General, whether it is the intent and meaning of the 3d Sec. Chap. 2, of the Acts of the late Session of the Legislature, that the Clerks shall include the tax imposed by said Act in the tax list which the law requires them to furnish the Sheriffs for the year 1849.

The Act you refer to is supplemental to another, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of a State Hospital for the insane in North Carolina," passed at the same Session. By the 5th Sec. of that Act, it is provided, that a tax on land and poll shall be levied, &c. By the third Sec. of the Supplemental Act, it is declared to be the duty of the County Court Clerks of the several Counties in this State, "to include the tax imposed by this Act, in the tax lists which they are now required by law to furnish the Sheriffs of their respective Counties, and that the Sheriffs shall collect, account for, and pay over the said taxes in the same manner they are now required," &c.

These Acts take effect and go into operation thirty days after the adjournment. Consequently they were in full force on the first day of March last.

It is true, that, in contemplation of law, the tax lists are delivered over within thirty days after they are returned; and they are to be returned to the first Court which may happen after July. So that, in contemplation of law, they are in the hands of the Sheriffs before November in the year preceding the April when the Sheriffs are required to begin their collections. Generally, however, their lists are not delivered till the year when they are collected. By the general law concerning the Revenue, Rev. Stat. Sec. 25, tax lists are referred to the first day of April, and the taxes on property owned as of that day, become collectable, except in some few cases, one year thereafter.

I am of opinion, however, that the tax levied by the Act of 1848 for the establishment of an insane hospital, becomes due and collectable during this year; and although the Act directs the Clerks to include the tax in the tax lists which they are required to furnish the Sheriffs, (a thing impossible literally to be done, where the lists were furnished before the passage of the Act,) I deem it, nevertheless, the duty of the Clerks, to furnish such a list to Sheriffs, by way of supplement.—And, perhaps, it might be right to send to the Comptroller an abstract, although there is no law requiring it. If, however, this is not done, I suppose the tax might be exacted of the Sheriffs upon the abstracts already returned, for the tax is imposed, *specially*, on land and poll.

The provision of the law for levying, collecting and accounting for this tax, is not as plain as it might be; but it appears to have been the purpose of the legislature to levy a *present* tax, and that lists, to that end, should be made out and furnished the Sheriffs. I do not think the Sheriffs are excused if they fail to collect the tax, even if no lists are furnished them: for they have the means to execute the law by the lists already furnished.

I have said above, that tax lists, in contemplation of law, are delivered to the Sheriffs within thirty days after the first Court which may be held after July. In point of fact, they never are delivered till about the first day of April of the succeeding year. This practice has been adopted from its obvious convenience; for the delay enables the Clerks to include the taxes laid for County revenue. And doubtless the Legislature had in view this practice, when they made provision for levying and collecting the tax for the establishment of an insane hospital. Nothing but the delay of publishing and distributing the Laws has occasioned the inconvenience to Clerks and Sheriffs in regard to this tax.

Respectfully, yours,

B. F. MOORE.

To JOHN MCCOLLUM, Esq., Clerk of Union County Court.

[We understand that there is a difficulty with some of the collecting officers in calculating the tax on the value of land. The tax is one and three-fourths cent on the $100 worth. The easiest method which occurs to us is, to multiply the value by 2 and deduct one-eighth of the product by the product.

Thus—land value,	$75
Multiply by	2
	150
Deduct ⅛	18 75
	1,31 25

One cent and 31-100, or one cent and one-third nearly.]—ED.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

COMMENCEMENT AT WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The genial triumphs of Science and Literature will always be hailed, by every enlightened patriot, as the surest harbingers of the future glory and safety of our blest Republic. The most honorable pride of a State is in the polished graces, and the highly cultivated intellect of her sons. Hence the deep interest which all our Collegiate Anniversaries inspire, is a well founded prestige, not only of progress, but of perpetuity.

It was the privilege of the writer to attend on all the public exercises allotted to the Students, who were chosen from among their number, as exemplars of their own special proficiency, and pledges of the general improvement, more or less, of them all. And, without a shade of invidiousness, we would express a high degree of gratification, which was shared in common with a large and highly respectable audience.

Tuesday evening was employed in listening to exercises in Declamation by selected young gentlemen.

On Wednesday evening, the Valedictory Sermon was delivered to the Graduating Class, by the Rev. C. B. Jennet, of Petersburg, Va.

But Thursday, the day of the Annual Commencement, was, of course, the high day. A very large audience assembled to listen to the exercises as arranged in the following Programme.

SELECTED SPEECHES.

1. Condition of the Indian—Wm. P. Solomon, Franklin.
2. Lord Brougham—David R. Wallace, Pitt.
3. Education—Priestly H. Mangum, Jr. Orange.
4. Gov. McDowell on the slave question—B. W. Justice, Wake.

GRADUATING CLASS.

1. The Spirit of Enthusiasm—H. B. Folk, Bertie.
2. Union of Church and State—S. G. O'Bryan, Warren.
3. The late Revolutions of Europe—W. M. Wingate, S. C.
4. California, with the Valedictory Address—R. C. Meachum, Anson.

Without invidious aims or distinctions, in regard to any of these young gentlemen, it was universally conceded, that the speeches, as well selected as original, were highly creditable to themselves, and reflected honor on their patient instructors.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on the graduating class, above mentioned; also the degree of M. A. on Messrs. Burwell M. Baxter, Currituck C. H.; George S. Stevenson, Newbern; Matthew T. Yates, Shanghai, China.

The Honorary degree of M. A. on Rev. J. J. Finch, of Raleigh; and degree of D. D. on the venerable and worthy Rev. Samuel Waite, formerly President of this College.

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees gave notice, that the Rev. John B. White, long well known as the able Professor of Mathematics, had been unanimously elected President of the College.

The most interesting of these delightful exercises was reserved to the last, viz: the Oration of Rev. J. L. Reynolds, of Richmond, Va. His subject was the excellence of the man of letters, and his benefits to his countrymen, and species.

In conclusion, we acknowledge, we have enjoyed, in common with a very large and respectable audience which had assembled here, a most rich and delightful intellectual repast.

SPECTATOR.

WEALTH OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

We find in a digest of Mr. Colman's recent book on Europe, prepared for the Boston Transcript, some interesting particulars of the wealth of several noblemen of Great Britain:

"Althorpe, the residence of Earl Spencer, consists of 10,000 acres, all lying together in wood, meadow, pasture, gardens, parks, and everything in a style of superior beauty and order." His house contains sleeping rooms for seventy guests—the entries and rooms are filled with pictures and statues. A gallery of pictures, one hundred feet long, contains many of the works of the first masters. His library comprises more than 50,000 volumes, and is said to be the finest library in the world.

The Duke of Richmond's home farm (Goodwood) consists of 23,000 acres. His whole domain at Goodwood is 40,000 acres. He has a summer retreat in Scotland of between 2 and 300,000 acres. "Of the beauty and magnificence of this establishment," says Mr. Colman, "I cannot give you any adequate idea,"—extensive parks, through which you ride for miles and miles—herds of deer, sheep and cattle—twenty-five race horses in the stable, and a groom for each—an aviary, filled with a variety of splendid birds—fish ponds—grottos, &c.

The annual income of the Duke of Devonshire, the proprietor of Chatsworth, is said to be £200,000, or one million of dollars. This is said to be the most splendid nobleman's seat in the Kingdom. His *arboretum*, covering many acres, contains one or more specimens of every tree that can be acclimated—the kitchen garden covers twelve acres—a conservatory, 387 feet long, 117 wide, 67 high, with a carriage-way. This conservatory is covered with 7600 square feet of glass, and warmed with hot water, passing through an extent of seven miles. The fountain at Chatsworth throws the water to the height of 276 feet. Here the Duke owns 3,500 acres, and 96,000 in Derbyshire. For a minute description of these sumptuous residences, and a full account of their interior arrangements, style of living, &c., the reader is referred to the letters of Mr. Colman.

On page 108, Vol. 1, Mr. Colman gives an account of several noblemen whose annual income varied from £100,000 to £150,000, that is from $500,000 to $750,000. Speaking of Lord Yarborough, he says, that his Lordship "has an indefinite number of Hunters, &c. &c.," and adds—"It was the custom at this place for his Lordship, and his guests were always invited to accompany him, at nine o'clock precisely, in the evening, to visit the stables, where the hunting and riding horses were kept, which were reached by a covered passage way from the house. The stables presented all the neatness of a house parlor, and the grooms were more than a dozen in number, all drawn up in a line to receive the company." Lord Yarborough has more than 60,000 acres in his plantation—he has 600 tenants, and you can ride thirty miles, in a direct line, upon his estate. "Many of the tenants of Lord Yarborough pay 1000 and 1400 guineas a year, and several of them live like noblemen, keeping their dogs, horses, carriages, and servants in livery."

Of the Duke of Richmond's style of living, &c. Mr. Colman says—"The service at dinner was always silver or gold throughout, plates and dishes, except for the jellies and puddings, and those the most beautiful china." In truth Mr. Colman's book resembles the grotto of Antiparos, the glitter of whose illuminated stalactites does not surpass the splendor of the gold, and silver, and diamonds, and pearls, which were displayed before him. In a certain sense, apart from the valuable and curious information which it conveys, this work may fitly enough be called—the ladies' own book. The Duke has more than forty race horses and sixty grooms and ostlers. His salmon fishery at the Gordon Castle used to be let for £10,000, and now lets for £7000 per annum, or $35,000.

If the reader is desirous of knowing something of the style of surpassing splendor in which a British baronet may live, with his 500 tenants around him, he will be abundantly gratified by turning to Mr. Colman's account of Sir Charles Morgan's establishment at Tredegar, vol. 1, p. 293. Then let him turn to the account of Woburn Abbey, p. 310, the residence of the Duke of Bedford, which, says Mr. C., "in its magnificence distances anything I have yet seen, and next to the royal palace, may be considered the acme of elegance and grandeur."

After alluding to a court ball, at which one lady wore £60,000, or $300,000 worth of diamonds, Mr. C. remarks: "The Duchess of Roxburgh, whom I do not know, appeared most splendidly; and well she might, as the annual income of the Duke is stated to be £300,000."

Upon this point these statements may suffice. There are very, very few of our wealthiest men, whose entire estate is equal to the income of this nobleman, for a single year.

In the eyes of these noblemen our "merchant princes" must appear to be a set of beggarly fellows. The comparative estimate of wealth is well exhibited in the remark of John Jacob Astor, of New York, who is reported to have said, that riches were not essential to happiness, and that he who had only $500,000, was as well off as if he was a rich man.

The distinguished Lt. Col. Braxton Bragg was married on the 7th inst., in the parish of Terrebonne, Louisiana, to Miss Ellis, daughter of the late Rich'd G. Ellis.

"Why are a parcel of idle children like wafers? Because you have to *lick 'em* to make them *stick to their letters*."

Plank Road from Fort Hunter to Albany.—They are engaged in the project of constructing a plank road from the Mohawk river at Fort Hunter, near the mouth of Schoharie creek, through the towns of Florida, Duanesburgh, Princetown and Rotterdam, direct to the city of Albany, or if deemed more advisable, to intersect the Great Western turnpike road, at some point about ten miles west of the city of Albany. In their appeal to Albany for aid, the Committee, contrasting the advantages of plank with those of turnpike roads, remark as follows:

It is asserted by those conversant on plank roads, that the same amount of tractoral power, when applied to the moving of loads on such roads, will produce at least quadruple the effect as when used upon common turnpike roads. We will, therefore, set down an ordinary load, as usually drawn by a single team on turnpike roads, at 2,000 lbs., and say that the same power will draw on a plank road treble that weight, or 6,000 lbs., and that it will require five days for a man and team to travel 100 miles and return the same distance with a like weight.

Now, the freight of 6,000 lbs., at railroad price, 26 cents per 100 lbs., for 100 miles, amounts to		$15 60
Returning freight at same price		15 60
Cost of transporting 6,000 lbs. 200 miles by railroad		$31 20
On plank road 5 days service of team, and teamster at $2 per day	$10 00	
Expenses of team, 5 days at 55 cents per day	2 75	
Expenses of teamster, 5 days, at 75 cents per day	3 75	
Toll for 200 miles at 1½ c. per mile	3 00	
Add 10 per cent. for other contingencies	1 95	
Cost of transporting 6,000 lbs. 200 miles on plank road		21 45
Showing balance in favor of plank roads of or, nearly 32 per cent.		$9 73

Plank Roads.—Our readers may have observed, by our New-York letter on Plank Roads, published not long since, that the planks were to be delivered on one line of a new road, now making, by contract, for $4 per thousand. This fact is important, as it diminishes our estimates for the lumber in Georgia nearly one-half. Whether this cheapness is, as we have heard it asserted, the result of putting up a light steam apparatus capable of being moved along the road, as the work advances, or of other economical methods of getting it out, we are not informed, but one thing is clear—if they can make contracts to deliver planks on the New-York roads at $4 a thousand, we can do the same thing in the interior of Georgia at the same price, and it must be done.

Savannah Georgian.

BOSTON, June 17.

A letter has been received at New Bedford from Panama, dated May 7th, which states that the price of flour at San Francisco had fallen to ten dollars per barrel, and at Panama to six dollars and fifty cts.

This letter also states that six hundred persons were on their return from the Isthmus to the United States, and that hundreds remain there who could not proceed for want of the necessary funds.

It further states that one man at San Francisco, had obtained one hundred and forty thousand dollars' worth of gold, the proceeds of his own digging and picking in three months, and that the firm of Messrs. Gross, Hobson & Co., had realized the enormous sum of four hundred thousand dollars in five months, by the sale of goods alone.

Richest man in America.—Thomas O. Larkin, of California, formerly for many years a resident of Wilmington and vicinity, is now, the New York *Journal of Commerce* supposes, the richest man in America. He has become wealthy by the rise in landed property held by him prior to the extraordinary influx of people into that golden region.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Col. Benton's speech is making sad havoc with the Democracy of Missouri. The Jefferson Inquirer, now the official paper—the Boonville Democrat, and the St. Louis Union, have taken sides with Col. Benton, since his speech at Jefferson. The Metropolitan and the Glasgow Banner have hung out the flag of opposition, and the Republican says it is probable that the Fayette Democrat will do likewise. The Platte Argus, before the speech, was evidently disposed to take ground against Col. Benton, and the Louisiana Banner denounced the "appeal" in the strongest terms.

Northern Life.—The New York Tribune of Friday, says:

"A poor woman named Bridget Connor, whose husband died last Saturday, was turned out of her apartment, 225 Eldridge st. yesterday afternoon, by her landlady. She had two children, one of which was apparently dying, and the other very sick. She found her way to the Eleventh Ward Station house, where one of her children died, and medical aid was called for the other.

Economy.—A man who had purchased a pair of new shoes, finding the road to be rather a rough one, concluded to put the shoes under his arm and walk home barefooted. After a while he stubbed his great toe, taking the nail off as "clear as a whistle." "How lucky!" he exclaimed, "what a tremendous lick that would have been for the shoes!"

The Union quotes, for the purpose of ridicule, an observation which Gen. Taylor is *reported* to have made. 'I am,' said Gen. Taylor, 'for good roads, good harbors, and good laws, and then we can go ahead.' If Gen. Taylor did say so, he made a very sensible, excellent remark—one displaying practical wisdom: and one, too, which will be approved of by the people.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Self-Affection.—An Irish laborer plunged into the river and hauled out a gentleman who was accidentally drowning; the gentleman rewarded Pat with a six-pence. "Well," said the dripping miser, seeing Pat's doubtful pause, "ain't you satisfied? Do you think you ought to have more?" "Och!" answered the poor fellow, looking hard at the one he had rescued, "I think I'm overpaid!"

Charity Davis, of Troy, N. Y., robbed her own husband, then two or three of her neighbors, and escaped. "Charity" acted up to the established rule, as charity should always begin at home.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Carthage and vicinity, held at the Court House on the evening of the 15th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of our national independence, on motion of Col. John Morison, Alex'r Kelly was called to the Chair, and J. L. Cunningham requested to act as Secretary.

After an address from the Chair, a motion was submitted requesting the Chairman to appoint a Committee of three to select an Orator and Reader for the day. Dr. John Shaw, Dr. Hector Turner, and Col. Jno. Morison, were appointed. They selected A. R. Black, Orator, and J. L. Cunningham, reader; who, being consulted, accepted. On motion, the following Committee were appointed by the Chairman to make all suitable arrangements for the day, viz: Dr. Hector Turner, Dr. John Shaw, C. H. Dowd, Col. S. J. Person, and Col. John Morison.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were requested to be published in the North Carolinian and Observer.

On motion of A. K. McDonald, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALEX'R KELLY, Chairman.
J. L. CUNNINGHAM, Sec'y.

TAKING THEIR OWN PHYSIC.

The Union asks "how long will an outraged people submit to this infamous system of proscription?" If this system be infamous, what must have been the man that introduced it? If he who applies the racks and screws of the Inquisition be a monster, what must be the man who invented them for such a purpose? Does the Union know to whom it is applying the term of infamous, when it designates the system of proscription by that phrase? Has he forgot that the "never-to-be-sufficiently-praised" A. Jackson is its undoubted father?

In the first year of that functionary's Administration, fifteen Ministers, Plenipotentiaries, Charges, and Secretaries of Legation—nine Marshalls—fifteen U. S. Attorneys—forty-eight Collectors and principal Revenue officers—nine Indian Agents, and Navy Agents—twenty-six Receivers and Registers of Land Offices—twenty-one Consuls for foreign ports—and four hundred and ninety-one Post Masters, were removed, although when he went in the Democrats already held at least one half of the offices of the country. These removals were made directly by the Executive. In addition to these, however, there were an immense number of secondary removals, of Clerks, Inspectors, Tide-waiters, &c. The Boston Journal states, that out of fifty-eight persons employed in the Boston Custom House alone, forty were removed. The entire number, in the first year, is estimated by the same paper at *two thousand!* To the best of our

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1849.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE IN THIS DISTRICT.—We learn that a handbill was yesterday issued from the Carolinian office in this place, notifying the good people, that DAVID REID, Esq. will address his fellow citizens of Brunswick, Columbus and Robeson, at stated periods within a few days; viz:

At Rowell's Store, Brunswick county, on Saturday the 30th of June.

At Whiteville, Columbus county, on Monday the 2d of July.

At Fair Bluff, Columbus county, on Tuesday the 3d of July.

At Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on Wednesday the 4th of July.

And at Lumberton, on Saturday the 7th July.

We know nothing of the causes which have induced Mr. Reid to take the field against the nominee of the Clinton Convention, being as little in his confidence as in Mr. Ashe's. But we do hope that no Whig will come out. It would be idle to do so. There could be no hope of his election; and the only effect would be to spoil the sport which the Whigs may derive from this Kilkenny fight. Let the two champions of Locofocoism have it all to themselves, say we.

In the Eighth Congressional District, the Whig Convention has nominated the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, to succeed Mr. Donnell. Our readers will recollect that Jas. W. Bryan Esq. was first nominated, and was obliged by ill-heath to decline. The Convention re-assembled, on Tuesday last,—the largest Convention which ever met in the District,—and unanimously nominated Mr. Stanly, who appeared and accepted the nomination. On the next day, with that promptitude and energy for which he is distinguished, he set out for Tyrrell county, to hunt up his competitor, Mr. Lane, who was in that county filing "*private* appointments to address the people." We shall hail the return of Mr. Stanly to Congress, not doubting that he will be triumphantly returned by his devoted friends in that part of the State.

THE CENTEAL RAIL ROAD.—In a Postscript to a portion of our last week's papers, we gave a brief account of the first day's proceedings of the great Internal Improvement Convention at Salisbury, accompanied by the expression of our fervent wish for the success of the enterprize for the promotion of which so many of the best and most patriotic of the citizens of our State had assembled. We now give, in another column, the official account of the proceedings, as far as received—regretting that the late period of arrival of the Salisbury Watchman (Tuesday) will prevent the publication of the closing proceedings in extenso until next week.

The Raleigh Star describes the feeling which animated the meeting, and especially the effect produced by the patriotic speech and subscription of the venerable WM. BOYLAN, of that city. We could wish that the State abounded in men of Mr. Boylan's means and stamp, who, like him, might liberally employ the bounties of Providence, which have blessed his long life of industry and integrity. Unfortunately, few have the ability, and still fewer the inclination, to give so largely to enterprizes which do not promise an immediate return. We sincerely rejoice, however, in the prospect of success offered to the friends of the Central Road. We stop not to ask whether it will benefit this section, or injure that;—feeling well convinced of one thing, viz: that the character and prosperity of the State, as a whole, will be benefitted by every completed work of Internal Improvements, even though the Stockholders should realize no profit. Such has been the result of the Wilmington Road, and even of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, in defiance of its wretched condition. And such would have been eminently true of both if they had been properly constructed in the first instance.

A Delegate to the Convention writes us, that he never saw more zeal, unanimity, and good feeling, manifested by men on any occasion.

THE PLANK ROAD SURVEYOR, (says the Carolinian,) returned to town last evening. We learn that the Engineer went by the northern route, and came by the middle route, and says that both are exceedingly favorable for the laying of a Plank Road.

GEN. JACKSON ENDORSING FOR COL. BENTON.—The Locofoco papers are generally silent in regard to Benton's late Speech in Missouri. The "Union," since it took in a Free Soil Editor, has eschewed the subject, and therefore is silent; and the lesser organs have been unable, in consequence, to pitch the tune. They are afraid, we imagine, to assail Old Bullion, for they have serious apprehensions that he will succeed in forcing the united Locofoco and Free Soil party to take him up as the candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and they have a natural aversion to the idea of recanting, three years hence, all the hard things which they now feel towards him, and would be glad, under other circumstances, to express.

That we may add to their troubles, we put upon record the following extract from the speech, showing what Gen. Jackson thought of Col. Benton, when the former was lying on his death-bed.—Few of the party will be bold enough to dispute the justice of an encomium from such a source:—

"I owe an apology to Gen. Jackson's memory for reading a letter in which he is quoted against me. It was unjust to him, and would have been mortifying to see his name quoted against one of his best friends, by one of his greatest enemies. I never mortified his feelings by letting him know that I had heard how his name had been used: but when near his end I sent him a kind message by Major Lewis, which he returned in the most affectionate terms, and which I think it right here to repeat. After giving an account of his visit to him, and how he found him, Major Lewis continues:

"He inquired after many old friends, among them yourself, desiring to know when I had seen you last and how you were. I told him that I had seen you but a few days before I left Washington, and that you were well, and at the same time delivered to him your message. He was evidently much affected when I had repeated what you had desired me to say to him. After a short pause he said: "I thank the Colonel for his kind recollection of me in my old age and sore affliction; it would give me great pleasure to see him once more, but that I fear is impossible, as my life is rapidly drawing to a close." Here he again paused, and then added: "The Colonel was not only an able and distinguished statesman, but a warm and sincere patriot, and his country is under great obligations to him. I feel grateful for the able and efficient support he gave me during the whole of my Administration, and I beg you when next you see him to remember me to him in my name, for his kind and affectionate message." These I believe, my dear sir, are his precise words; for as they were spoken with much feeling and in a deep and solemn tone of voice, they made an impression on my mind that can never be effaced."

A notice of a death, sent from Macedonia, is not published, for want of a responsible and known name. Readers of this paper have been frequently informed, that anonymous notices of marriages and deaths will not be published, unless we have other information to assure us of the facts.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, of North Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, in lieu of Hon. William A. Graham, who declined the office. Mr. Saunders, our present Minister, having been recalled at his own request.

DEATH OF MR POLK.

With sincere regret, participated in by men of all parties, we record the death of Ex-President POLK. We were opposed to the principles on which he administered the great office which he so recently vacated, only to fill an early grave; but we certainly never wished him harm personally; and we now deplore that his friends and country have lost him forever. The "Union" thus announces his death:—

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

With the deepest regret and sorrow we announce the decease of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, late President of the United States. He died at his residence in Nashville, on the 15th inst., as we understand, of aggravated diarrhœa. The melancholy intelligence reached us by telegraph yesterday, at half past 6 o'clock p. m. Although we had information by letters from Nashville of the low and critical condition of the late ex-President, we fondly hoped that a good constitution and able medical skill would baffle his disease, and again restore him to health. But, alas! how inscrutable are the ways of Providence, and how frail are human hopes! The dark cloud of death has settled forever upon his earthly existence, and his spirit has departed for a brighter and better world.

On the receipt of the news in Washington, President Taylor issued the following:—

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1849.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the American People the death of James K. Polk, late President of the United States, which occured at Nashville on the 15th instant.

A Nation is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one the recollection of whose long services in its Councils, will be forever preserved on the tablets of history.

As a mark of respect to the memory of a citizen who has been distinguished by the highest honors which his country could bestow, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable Military and Naval honors to be paid, on this occasion, to the memory of the illustrious dead.

Z. TAYLOR.

In accordance with this order, the Heads of Departments published appropriate directions to those under their government, as to the suspension of duties for a day, the display of the National Flag at half-mast, the firing of half hour guns during the day, &c.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held at the Court House on Saturday the 23d instant, Major A. McLean presiding, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the President, with deep regret, has announced to the American people the death of JAMES K. POLK, late President of the United States. And whereas, this Corps contemplates with becoming reverence a dispensation of such melancholy and mournful interest to the nation.

Resolved, therefore, That the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company entertain, socially and patriotically, the deepest regret for the bereavement with which the nation has been afflicted, in the death of James K Polk, who has so recently filled the highest post in the Republic, during a period most eventful and important.

Resolved, That this Corps most deeply sympathise with the afflicted widow of the late Chief Magistrate, in the sad event of the death of her distinguished consort.

Resolved, That this Corps will unite with the citizens in any ceremony demonstrative of respect to the memory of the distinguished dead, which they may adopt.

Resolved, That the members of this Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of sixty days, and that the colours of the Company be put in mourning for the same length of time.

From the minutes.

JOHN WILKINSON, *Sec'y.*

AMERICAN ART UNION.—As the Secretary for this place, we have received and distributed the works to which the Subscribers for 1848 were entitled, viz: a large Engraving, from Huntington's painting, of "Queen Mary signing the Death-Warrant of Lady Jane Grey," and a beautifully printed and illustrated edition of Washington Irving's story of "Rip Van Winkle." These have given decidedly more satisfaction than the former distribution of Engravings; and we are glad to see that a similar arrangement is made for 1849, by which Subscribers for the present year will receive an Engraving of "Childhood," the first of Cole's series of Allegorical Paintings of the "Voyage of Life," and an illustrated edition of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," by Washington Irving.

As we have heretofore stated, the object of this Association is to give aid and comfort to American Arts and Artists, by raising a fund sufficient to purchase all the paintings of real merit which may be offered. In that way the amount raised last year, from 16,475 members, was $83,525.—With this sum, 17,000 each of the Rip Van Winkle and Queen Mary, and 479 paintings, with medals, &c. were purchased and distributed.

We have already sent on a list of a few subscribers for 1849, and will be happy to add to the number. Subscription $5, for which each member is certain of the Engraving and the Legend, and may draw a valuable Painting or a Medal.

THE CROPS.—The Mississippi and Louisiana papers generally speak of the cotton crops in those States as looking worse than ever before known at this season of the year. The crop is backward, it was damaged by the frost, the lice has infested it, the bad weather injured it, the cholera thinned off the hands to work it, and the grass has consequently taken possession of the fields. Such are the accounts.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—The celebrated Cassius M. Clay and a Mr. Joseph Turner, engaged in an Emancipation debate at Madison, Kentucky, on the 16th inst., quarrelled, snapped their pistols at each other, and then rushed upon one another with Bowie knives. Clay was stabbed through the heart, and died immediately. Turner's abdomen was laid open, and he died in a few hours.

UNION OF THE LOCOFOCOS AND FREE SOILERS.—In Vermont, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Ohio, this union is openly avowed. In Massachusetts it is in process of completion, if not already actually formed. In the late special election for Congress in the 4th District, Mr. Palfrey, Abolitionist, was opposed by Mr. Thompson, Whig. The following extract from a private circular, signed by E. R. Hoar, Chairman of the Free Soil District Committee, for that District, shows where the abolitionists looked for aid towards the election of Mr. Palfrey:—

"It is evident that we shall have, at this trial, the sympathy, if not the assistance of a large part of the Democratic Party; that many of them will give Mr. Palfrey their votes, and that nearly all will give him a passive encouragement by withdrawal from opposition."

With all the "democratic sympathy and assistance," Palfrey was fortunately defeated. There was no choice.

VIRGINIANS IN OFFICE.—The Richmond Whig publishes, from the Blue Book, a list of ninety-five Virginians who have managed to get situations as Clerks &c. in the public offices at Washington, being about three times as many as that State is entitled to. 68 of them are Locofocos, and 27 Whigs. 90 out of the 95 are from the tide-water region of Virginia. Middle Virginia has but 1, and Western Virginia but 4. The salaries of the 95 amount to $110,028.

The Whig promises to publish a list of the Virginians in the Diplomatic Service, and in the Army and Navy, which, it says, exhibits a similar system of pensioning to Virginia. There are three Virginia families, it says, receiving about $30,000 a year of the public money.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.—*Excitement in Paris on the receipt of the Volume of "Laws of North Carolina, for* 1848-9."—We are not sufficiently familiar with the mysteries of the French language to vouch for the accuracy of the following translation, which has been politely furnished by a more learned friend. It is quite likely however, that it is a "free translation."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

[TRANSLATED.]

From the "Revue Critique" of Paris for June, 1849.

Our readers may remember that in our March No. we had the pleasure of announcing the triumphant success of M. Vattemare, in his mission to North Carolina. We were indeed prepared to hear it. Ledru Rollin had favored us with the perusal of a letter from M. Copway, the Chippewa Chief, who fell in with M. Vattemare at Columbia, in *Lower Carolina*, giving most flattering accounts of the liberal notions of the people of that interesting State. We have now the additional pleasure of calling the attention of the Parisian public to the first fruits of M. Vattemare's efforts in the good and great cause of international exchanges. The long looked-for and much desired box from our sister Republic has arrived—has been landed—nay, has been opened.

This interesting ceremony took place yesterday, in *Rue St. Honore*, in presence of a special commission, and the box was found to contain "The Laws of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly at the Session of 1848-49: Raleigh—printed by Thos. J. Lemay." Oh! it was pleasant to see Lamartine, and Odilon Barrot, and M. De Falloux, Minister of Public Instruction, and Ledru Rollin, as, with eager hands, they turned over the pages of the interesting document. It was carefully examined, duly labelled,* and carried in procession, escorted by a file of the mobile guard, to its final destination.

It now *lies* on the top shelf of the alcove devoted to the reception of the literary contributions of our sister Republic of North Carolina—solitary and alone, impatiently awaiting the coming of its future companions. We say *lies*, as it literally does, being unable to *stand* by reason of being in the ehrysalis, or pamphlet state, destitute of back, or binding, beautifully adorned with a yellow *kiver*, in compliment doubtless to the Red Republicans.

Some mortification was felt, at first, from this circumstance. Not the least of the good effects to flow from the international exchanges, was thought to be the beneficial results upon the arts in general. It was supposed by M Vattemare that the different nations would vie, in generous rivalry with each other, in the typography, and binding, and getting-up (*facon de faire*) of the various works exchanged, and thus each be stimulated to approach perfection. M. De Tocqueville, however, who is intimately acquainted with our trans-atlantic brethren, calmed the nascent excitement, by the suggestion that there might be no Book Bindery in all North Carolina, a suggestion that seems probable; and as for the yellow *kiver*, as M. De Falloux aptly remarked, "we must not look a gift horse in the mouth."

We are inclined to think, however, that there has been some gross negligence in some of the subordinates in the State department at Raleigh, and that the wrong copy has been forwarded to us. Little Pierre Renaud, the Notary who lives in Rue St. Denys, a great fellow to decypher manuscripts, translates the hieroglyphics on the yellow *Kiver* to read "Sieur Jean de Heuell" whom we take to be a Justiciary of one of the inferior departments in North Carolina. We have no doubt there has been a mixing of the *billet doux*. But this by the way, (*en passant*)

We much regret that our limits will not serve us to review the *matter* of the work in question. We must postpone that to a more convenient season. We shall merely glance at the typography, &c. We could have wished finer paper; but that is a trifle, being matter of form, and not of substance; and Tom Moore says, a jay is not more precious than a lark, although his feathers are more beautiful! By the way, we were singularly puzzled by one of the titles of the work: DOADS, on Page 381. We cannot divine the meaning. We have looked clear through an English Lexicon, but to no purpose; even with M. De Tocqueville's assistance. There is no word exactly like it. The nearest is DOWDY—pronounced *Doude*; but whether the final *e* is silent or not, our imperfect acquaintance with the language does not authorize us to say. Dowdy means "*une femme mal-habille*," which would be a curious subject of legislation. If our North Carolina brethren run their heads into that, they will have their hands full.

We were more than ever struck with the versatility of the English language, in running over the pages of this work. How very far superior to the French in variety and turn of expression, by which much that is monotonous is avoided. This is well illustrated by reference to pages 182, 183, 185, 194, 195, where the noun is placed indifferently before or after its qualifying adjective, or omitted altogether, according to the whim or fancy of the Printer;—as 'Roads.' 'Roads—plank.' 'Plank-roads.' 'Roads—turnpike.' 'Turnpike-roads.'—We think it is the great English poet Milton who says, "Variety is the spice of life, that gives it all its flavor." It is doubtless for that reason that the Printer has used such a variety of types, some paragraphs luxuriating in large type, and others in small; occasionally in the same paragraph, Brevier, Long Primer, Bourgeois, and Nonpareil tumbled together in adorable confusion. But how it is that on page 481, Commissioners is spelled *Commissners*? Is this the commencement of a system of spelling by EAR? We shall see. (*Nous verrons*)

While on this subject we notice that the cant phrase of talking to "Buncombe" has found its way from the Halls of Congress to the Chamber of Deputies, and we are glad to have an opportunity of correcting the present received spelling of that word. Who ought better to know how to spell Buncombe than a North Carolina Printer? On page 484 it will be found to be *Buncumbe. Verbum sat.*

We have been told that this noble language is now undergoing vast changes and modifications; and where the spirit of innovation and progress is to stop, who can divine? We had hoped this spirit was confined to a few Poetasters, or namby-pamby writers, but we regret to see it sanctioned by the Parliament of North Carolina: as we cannot but suppose it is with design that *manufacturing* is spelled in one place with the *t* and in another without. See pages 308, 309.

Upon the whole, we are in the condition of the good old lady who declared that riding on the rail road would be very pleasant, if it were not for the hurry, and worry, and heat of the cars and crowded seats, and foul air, and the dust, and cinders, and sparks, and smell of the oil, and confinement, and snake heads, and running off the track, and bursting the boiler, and the danger of breaking one's neck by the speed, and the expense!

This book would be just the thing, if it were bound and well printed, on good paper, with no errata.

Speaking of the alcove where this pamphlet lies, leads us to remark upon the additional ones that are about to be put up. Vattemare thought he had got a correct list of all the States, but they create Republics so fast one upon another, that if they continue at the same rate, we shall not know where to place the new alcoves. There now are Minesota and Nebraska, and before long there will be Dahcotah, and California and New Mexico. It reminds us of a pleasant anecdote of M. Pontois. At one of Mr. Van Buren's levees he was introduced by the President to a Mr. Jones, as Mr. Jones of Shocco. M. Pontois, in his bland manner, happy to make Mr. Jones's acquaintance, regretted that France had not recognised the Republic of Shocco, since he could not visit him officially. Mr. Jones, not to be out-done in politeness, regretted that Shocco had not recognised the Government of France, wherefore he could not visit M. Pontois officially. At this the President laughed outright, and observed, "M. Pontois, Shocco is not a Republic; it is a creek in North Carolina." "Ah!" replied M. Pontois, "one creek is it? You have so many little Republics, I cannot keep the run of them."

* The Translator's MS. is so illegible that we are uncertain whether the word is labelled or *libelled*. We have adopted the one in our opinion more consonant to the sense.

NEW STEAMER.—The Charleston Mercury states that a new steamer, intended to take the place of the Richland on the Pee Dee, is now in process of construction at the ship yard of Marsh & Son, in Charleston. She is to be 132 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 8 feet hold, and draft 5 feet with 1500 bales of cotton on board; will have two engines of 175 horse power, to be built of the best materials, and to be ready for the Fall business.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on Monday the 18th. Her news was received in New York by telegraph, *within ten days* from Liverpool. This is the shortest time ever known.

Cotton Market, Liverpool, June 9.—Under the influence of the favorable accounts from India, the confirmation by the American steamer of the damage done to the growing crops, and the consequent rise in prices, with the prospect of an abundant harvest, and the cheerful aspect of the Manchester market, buyers operated on a large scale up to the close of the week. The market closed at an advance of ¼d per lb. on all qualities of American, except good fair, which was ⅛d dearer. The committee's quotations to-day for fair Cotton are about 4½d, Mobile 5⅛, Orleans 4¾d per lb.

The sales of the week had been 78,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions were lower.

Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death pronounced on the Irish State prisoners, has been commuted to transportation for life.

M. Lessapie has returned to France, having failed in coaxing the Romans into submission, and orders have been sent to Gen. Oudinot, to capture the Holy City, let the consequences be what they may. The Romans are determined to resist the threatened attack to the death. They have eighty thousand men in the field, and the Roman leaders declare that they will blow up St. Peter's and all the church edifices, if they should not be able to keep the French out.

The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony, have promulgated a new constitution for Germany, in which the principle of universal suffrage is ingrafted. Austria has been excluded from the proposed arrangement, but all the other States are invited to enter into the arrangement. It is considered doubtful whether this plan will succeed.

The Paris journals furnish intelligence from Rome to the 2d inst. Hostilities had not yet commenced. Gen. Oudinot had demanded an armistice. The Pope still persists in demanding an unqualified renewal of his power as temporal Ruler, and the Triumvirate, backed by the people, declare that they will never accede to the demand of the Pope. Mazzeni's determination is to accomplish the thorough destruction of the Pope's temporal power.

Hungary presents no new feature. The Constitutionalists are concentrating their forces, and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for.

The latest intelligence from Venice left the Austrians under command of Marshal Radetski, who was to bombard that city, then closely invested on all sides.

The French President's message to the new Ministry fills four columns of the *European Times*. The President says, that "it is the destiny of France to shake the whole world, when she shall be agitated, and to tranquilize it when she shall be in a state of peace;" and adds, "As soon as I shall have power, some important questions must be discussed respecting various Europeon matters beyond the Rhine and Alps; and from Denmark to Sicily there is an interest for us to reserve, and an influence for us to exercise."

The conduct of the American Government in reference to the expedition of search for Sir John Franklin, the missing Navigator, has been alluded to in Parliament, in very flattering terms.

American Stocks are said to continue in good demand.

The Paris papers announce the decease of the celebrated Lady Blessington.

FROM MEXICO.—A late arrival at New Orleans shows that a strong feeling of regret exists there on account of the cession of so rich a country as California to the United States. This feeling prevails also among the Mexicans in California, one of whom writes from San Francisco that the arrival in that port of a Mexican schooner from Mazatlan had awakened in him and his companions, other Mexicans, hopes of a character very inimical to our sovereignty there. He says:

The number of Mexicans has been doubled within a short time in that region, and it would not be extraordinary if, by the union of Spanish Americans and Europeans who daily arrive in search of gold, this jewel is wrested from the hands of the *Norte Americanos*, to form a great and powerful nation, the mistress of the Pacific. The enterprize would not be a difficult one, and the barbarous conduct of Smith will be the means which Providence has employed to initiate it.

[He here allludes to the order of Gen. Smith interdicting digging at the mines to all, except citizens of the United States.]

A correspondent at Mazatlan of the New Orleans Picayune, who has crossed the Mexican territory on his way to California, after stating that there are 30,000 Mexicans on their way to California, armed and officered, (some of them with the avowed purpose of taking possession of it,) says:—

"There is a manifest disposition on the part of Mexico to have another fuss with us—and mind my prediction—we shall be at war with her again in less than two years. My impression is that it will grow out of the difficulties now promising to originate in California."

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The city of Philadelphia appears to be infested with a worse class of rowdies than even New York. Almost every Sunday witnesses a riot between rival fire companies. If a fire occurs on that day it is a matter of course that a fight follows; and frequently when there is no fire, a false alarm is raised, that the firemen may assemble, and the usual treat be enjoyed. Broken heads and bloody noses are the common results. But on Sunday the 17th, the exhibition was on a grander scale, as will be seen by the following account:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

It appears that during the alarm of fire this morning, the adherents of the Moyamensing company seized the carriage of the Franklin company and threw it into the Delaware. About noon the friends of the Franklin collected in considerable numbers and took possession of the Engine house of the Moyamensing company. This led to a desperate and deadly struggle, both parties being armed with muskets, knives, and various descriptions of missiles. They went into the fight with the precision and coolness of soldiers, the Moyamensing party being headed by a desperate set known as "Killers." They marched up to each other in regular platoons, and after having discharged their guns, went at it with dirks, knives and clubs.

A man by the name of Gillis, who was leading the Franklin company, was shot through the heart and instantly killed. About 15 were wounded, some dangerously.

The fight lasted an hour and a half, the line of combatants stretching from the corner of 8th and Fitzwater to Broad street, the residents of which were much alarmed.

Two men suspected of being the murderers of Gillis are in custody, the only arrests that have been made as yet, though the mayor and sheriff have a large posse in pursuit of the rioters.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease does not spread materially, except in a few places. This marked contrast with the mortality of 1832, is attributable, we presume, as much to the absence of that appalling dread of the disease which killed thousands in 1832, as to the greater familiarity of medical men with its nature and cure. In the Atlantic cities the increase has been rifling, and in some, Norfolk for instance, the number of cases has diminished. In Petersburg and Richmond, the nearest points to North Carolina in which it has appeared, very few cases have occurred.

In the Western cities, however, its ravages are dreadful. In St. Louis, the deaths by cholera alone have amounted to 99 in one day. At Cincinnati 35 deaths in one day.

THE SULPHUR REMEDY.—The N. Y. Commercial says that the writer of the following letter is a most intelligent and estimable gentleman:—

MONTREAL, June 13, 1849.

Dear Sir: I have received yours of this date, and have no hesitation in corroborating what you say as to my having visited the cholera sheds in 1832 and 1834, for the purpose of seeing that the attendants and nurses did their duty to the poor sufferers or patients. I went among them without fear, having impregnated my body with sulphur. Owing to my friend, Colquhoun Stirling, Esq., of Edinburnet, near Glasgow, having assured me that after being thirty-five years in India, on the medical department, to the head of which he had been raised, he had never known an instance of any person being seized with cholera who had put his body into that state; and that, even after the disease had seized them, by dosing them with sulphur and charcoal in the powdered state, it very generally operated as a cure. I may add that my family and a vast number of my friends and acquaintances, who followed this prescription, all escaped the malady, while about a tenth part of the population of this city were carried off by it. There are hundreds living here who can corroborate what I here state. During the nineteen years that I gratuitously visited the emigrant sheds, administering to the comfort of the sick as far as in my power, I uniformly kept myself in said state, by which, under the protection of God, I have been preserved in life, while multitudes of persons not a tenth part so much exposed to the various infections prevailing there were carried off.

I remain, very respectfully, &c.,

ADAM FERRIE.

To Alexander Urquhart, Esq.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., New York, the American re-print of Blackwood for June.

Also, from the same publishers, the North British Review for May.

COST OF A LAW SUIT.—The Postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y. required a man to pay letter postage on a newspaper, on which the person who mailed it had written the initials of his name. A suit was instituted, in which the Postmaster's decision was sustained. The costs of the suit were $400. The amount of postage in controversy was *nine cents!* This is paying for the whistle.

Health of Greensborough.—We are gratified to learn, from the Patriot of Saturday, that no new case of the Small Pox had occurred during the last week, either in the town or country. All those afflicted were able to leave their beds, except two, and they were believed to be convalescent.

The Ex-King of the French.—Louis Philippe has not been talked of much lately. You have heard of his poverty and of his debts. I have now in my possession the most indisputable evidence that he is still the richest private individual in the known world. His agent in New York, M. Lafarge, has bought for him in houses, stocks, shares, &c. property producing an annual income of ten millions of francs. It is perfectly useless for any of his friends to deny this fact, perfectly well known on the New York Exchange.

Paris Cor. Glasgow Daily Mail.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis has the following—"A most singular case of trance occurred recently. A Miss Taylor, who had been attacked by cholera, and was supposed to have died on Sunday last, but her brother insisted that she should not be buried until the next day, and on Monday she revived, and to the astonishment of every one, has recovered."

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., WALTER RINGGOLD, son of Mr. Edwin J. Love, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Also, on the 16th instant, ELIZABETH E., daughter of Wm. F. Fotterall, Esq., of Philadelphia, and wife of Dr. John L. Meares of that town, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. LUCY M. SEAWELL, consort of Dr. Henry Seawell, of Wake county, in the 29th year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 18th instant, Captain STEPHEN WILLIAMS, aged 58 years and 18 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 26.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 7	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	60 a 65	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¼ a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3¼ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced, sales have been made at 7. Corn 65. Flour 4¼ to 4½. Bacon 7 to 7½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8; supply fair. Corn 55 to 60; very scarce and in great demand. Fayetteville Flour 5 00 to 5 50; stock light. Lard 7 to 7½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 7 75 to 8 50, Wide 5 00, Scantling 3 50. Timber—Mill 3 00 to 6 00, Shipping 7 00 to 10 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 15, Virgin 2 70, Hard 1 15; receipts light. Spirits 25. Tar 1 15.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6½ to 7½. In other articles no change.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8 3-16—an advance of ¼ to ⅜. N. C. Corn 61. Flour 5¼ to 5½. Salt, a lot of 6000 sacks sold at a fraction under 80 cts.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,665,734 bales, against 2,192,290 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 21.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Goods for Barnhardt and Hix, B Julian, B Culbreth, Dr Hill, M Brown & Son, T C Smith, Rev J R McIntosh, J H & J Martine, Mrs C A Brown, T J Johnson & Co, L Royal, N Hill, S Baldwin, Mrs L R Griffith, E W Willkings, W L McGary.

June 23.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for McRae & Monroe, G Womack, S G Coffin, H & E J Lilly, W C Patterson, Randolph Co, Rowan Co, T S Lutterloh, Worth & Sanders, Little River Co, A Lawrence, H L Myrover & Co, J H & J Martine, W J Parker, G & H McMillan, T L Vincent, J Cowles, E M Holt, J D Williams, J H Hall, D & W McLaurin.

June 25.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for Beaver Creek Co, P Taylor, D Johnson, Shaw & Little, P Montague, W McIntyre, G & H McMillan, Mrs C A Brown, Cook & Powell, Cook & Taylor, J Sundy, G W McDonald, S J Hinsdale, W B Thompson, J H Hawley, W Hunter, Holt & Carrigan.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 15.—Brigs Charles Edward from Boston, Charles & Edward from do. 18.—Schrs. Athalia from New York, Jas. G. King from do., Martha Ann from Lockwood's Folly, Julia Francis from do., Br. Schr. Time from Nassau, N. P. 19.—do., Br. Schr. Time from Nassau, N. P. 19.—Schr Charles Schr. Olive from New York. 20.—Schr Charles Mills from New York. 21.—Brigs Oceola from Havana, Harriet Newel from do.; Schr. Louisine from New York.

STOCK OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the 5th of July, at Auction, the entire STOCK OF GOODS of Mallett & Huske, consisting of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

The sale will be continued from day to day, until all are sold. Terms will be liberal.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

June 25, 1849.

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.

June 25, 1849. 73-tf

ROCKY FORD ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have engaged the services of Mr. Ferdinand McLeod (well known as a popular instructor) for the ensuing session of five months, to commence on the second Monday in July next. With an instructor of so many years experience in teaching, the Trustees feel no hesitation in recommending their School to the patronage of parents and guardians who have sons and wards to educate, or any they may design for a collegiate course, as they will find in Mr. McLeod a teacher in every way worthy of their confidence, being a successful disciplinarian, and possessing in an eminent degree, the necessary qualification of imparting instruction to his pupils.

The Institution is situated in a high, healthy section of country, some three miles south of Floral College, in a neighborhood proverbial for its social, moral, and religious influences.

Board can be had for students in respectable families in the vicinity at $6 or $7 per month. Rates of tuition: $5, $8 and $10 per session.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Stewartsville, N. C., June 23, 1849. 73-2w

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, 22d *June*, 1849.

BOOKS of subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the counting room of John D. Starr until further notice, where payment will be received for the 4th instalment, due 1st July next. By order of the Board.

W. G. BROADFOOT,

June 22, 1849.—73-2w. Cashier.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the Plantation on which he now resides, containing something over six hundred acres, and would be pleased to show it to any person wishing to buy.

I would also sell a part of the Norment Lands, lying upon Lumber River and Raft Swamp, both of which streams are navigable for Timber. Said lands are well timbered.

Terms will be made easy and accommodating to any person wishing to buy.

A. S. McKAY.

Richmond county, June 23, 1849. 73-3w

NOTICE.

FOUND near Little River Factory, 2 bars of heavy Iron, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement, and describing the Iron to Murchison, Reid & Co.

June 21, 1849. 73-5w

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.

July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849. 73-tf

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, living in the Averasborough District, a dark bay MARE, about 5 feet high, having a white mark around the neck, probably caused by use of a halter, full mane and tail, small set fast on her back caused by saddle.

Any person who may take up said Mare, or give information by letter or otherwise, at Gibbs's X Roads, will be suitably rewarded.

JONATHAN WOOD.

June 22, 1849. 73-tf

Splendid Lotteries, FOR JULY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

20 prizes of $4,000 are $80,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 84, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 7, 1849.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 20 Prizes of 4,000, 10 of 1,693, 10 of 1,200, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1843, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its *first* President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, *Sept.* 8, 1845

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Patty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Composing the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting. 15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are,

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazarene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cassimeres; Colurg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Deiside Stripe; Alpaccas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

April 23, 1849. 41-tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Cahcoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker,*
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!!
BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

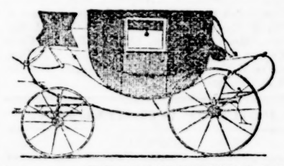
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday July 2d, 1849, the Lot and Fire Proof Brick Tenement on the North side of Hay Street, at present occupied by Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms 6 mos. credit, with bond and approved security. A. A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.

May 21, 1849. 68-ts

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer **STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

ICE FOR SALE.
Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had every day until 2 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person st.) where a supply will be kept on hand. As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.

CHAS. GODDARD, Sup'dt.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mats and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 93tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

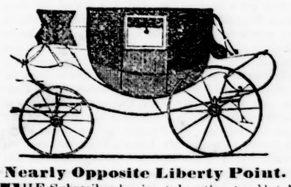
W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

NEW BOOKS.

COTTAGE Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jas. B. Thomson, A. M.; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E J. HALE.

April 28, 1849.

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Trinity School,
8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.

Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14. 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

March 10, 1849. 58-3m

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1849.

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 51tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 23, 1849. 64tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 21, 1848. 43tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

REMOVAL.

Mrs. E. WALTON,

MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER,

HAS received, and will open the 22d instant, next door below that lately occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son, Green street, her

Spring and Summer Millinery,

Including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality, Gossamer Bonnets, Black and Drab Straws, and other fashionable Bonnets of various kinds.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats c